

The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. II.

APRIL, 1837.

No. 4.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

February 20th, 1837. Stated Meeting.—The Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., took the Chair.

The Local Secretary reported the writing of about twenty letters, with the subjects to which they related. He also reported that he had completed the editing of the third number of the *Spirit of Missions*.

The Committee on Southern Missions having made their report, a resolution was adopted to discontinue the Missionary station at Henderson, Kentucky, after the first of July next; the Missionary at that station having informed the Committee that after that time the congregation, which had been gathered there, could assume his entire support.

A resolution was also adopted making Wesley's and Hunt's Corner, Tennessee, a Missionary Station, and another, appointing the Rev. John Drummond, of the diocese of Tennessee, the Missionary to that station.

The Local Secretary, to whom had been referred a letter from the Rector of Christ Church, Tallahassee, Florida, applying for funds supposed by him to have been appropriated to that Church, reported on the subject, embracing in his report, a statement of all the facts bearing upon the case: and, it appearing that a fund had been raised chiefly in New-York in 1830, for building churches in Florida, and paid into the Treasury of the Society to be expended under its direction; \$400 of which had been appropriated to the building of a Church at Tallahassee on certain conditions, now recently fulfilled, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Vestry of Christ Church, St. John's Parish, Tallahassee, to draw on the Treasurer for that sum.

A resolution was adopted appointing the Rev. Edward Win-

In the absence of the Secretary and General Agent, the Domestic Department of this number is edited by the Local Secretary of the Domestic Committee.

throp, of the diocese of Kentucky, Missionary to Frankfort, Kentucky; and also another, appointing the Rev. R. G. Hays, of the diocese of Tennessee, Missionary to Wetumpka, Alabama.

Among the letters read at this meeting, was a very interesting one from the Rev. J. Thomas Wheat, relative to the Mission in the Upper Fouxbourg of New-Orleans.

March 6, 1837. Stated Meeting.—The Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., took the Chair.

The Local Secretary reported the writing of twenty-five letters and the subjects on which they were severally written.

A letter was read from the Rev. Chaplin S. Hedges, informing the Committee that, in compliance with the condition of his appointment, he had been assigned by the Missionary Bishop to the station at Palmyra, Missouri; and a resolution was thereupon adopted, appropriating to Mr. Hedges a more than ordinary salary, in the expectation that an effort would be made to build a small church at Palmyra at once, (of which there appeared to be great need,) and directing Mr. Hedges to be informed that Hannibal, twelve miles distant, would be added to his station, if it met the approbation of the Missionary Bishop.

A letter was also read from the Standing Committee of the diocese of Delaware, applying for aid in reviving the ancient parishes established there, nearly a century ago, by the Venerable Society (in England) for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and enclosing likewise a letter from the Bishop of Pennsylvania, (acting provisionally as Bishop of Delaware,) on the same subject.

The Committee thereupon adopted a resolution constituting Dover and Black Swamp, Kent Co., Delaware, a Missionary Station, and making an appropriation for the support of a Missionary in those places for one year.

A letter having been read from the Bishop of Ohio, the Rev. Burton H. Hickox, of the diocese of New-York, was appointed Missionary to Maumee City and Perrysburg, Ohio, for one year.

A letter also having been read from the Rev. John A. Vaughan, Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee, transmitting, for concurrence, a resolution adopted by that Committee, this Committee concurred therein, as follows, viz:

Resolved, (The Domestic Committee concurring,) That the Spirit of Missions be sent, without charge, to every clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, having parochial cure; each such clergyman being requested to promote its circulation, in his parish, as the Missionary Periodical of the Church.

The Committee, having been informed of the death of the late Rev. John Avery, D. D., Missionary to Greensborough and St. John's in the Prairies, Alabama, directed the Treasurer to pay to Dr. Avery's widow such sum as, upon examination by the Local Secretary and Treasurer, it should appear, would have been due to Dr. Avery on the first of April of the present year, on account of salary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

February 21, 1837.—Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., present and presiding.

The Special Committee on the Treasurer's accounts reported, that they had examined those accounts previous to Mr. Cary's departure, and found them correct. Receipts since the last audit (7th November) having been \$6460 13, while the expenditure during the same period had been \$9361 81. The principal part of the balance still remaining had been loaned on good security bearing interest, to be called in at ten days' notice.

The Rev. J. W. Brown being prevented from proceeding at present to Persia, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, The Rev. John W. Brown, appointed Missionary to Persia, has communicated to this Committee the fact that, although his desire to serve on a Foreign Mission, and his attachment to that of Persia, remain entirely undiminished, yet circumstances, beyond his control, interpose a hindrance to his leaving this country at present and for an indefinite time to come, which cannot be disregarded without the violation of christian duty, and *whereas* this Committee is fully satisfied of the urgent necessity there is for releasing Mr. Brown from his engagement with it, therefore—

Resolved, That the Rev. J. W. Brown be, and he hereby is, released from his engagement to go out in the service of this Committee, as a Missionary to Persia.

Resolved, That, in thus severing the connection which has subsisted between this Committee and the Rev. Mr. Brown, the Committee take pleasure in bearing testimony to the purity and conscientiousness of motive by which he has been actuated, in expressing the hope, that his sincere attachment to the Missionary work may, by God's good providence, be yet at some future day consecrated to the service of this Committee, and in assuring him of their prayers for the divine blessing upon himself and his labors in whatever part of the great field they may be bestowed.

The following also passed—

Resolved, The Domestic Committee concurring, That the Spirit of Missions be sent, without charge, to every clergyman of the P. E. Church in the United States, having parochial cure, each such clergyman being requested to promote its circulation, in his parish, as the Missionary periodical of the church.

March 7, 1837.—The Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., present and presiding.

The Secretary and General Agent reported that the Rev. A. Potter, D. D., had accepted the appointment to a temporary

agency in behalf of the Foreign Committee. The Rev. A. H. Vinton had declined for the present a similar service.

The following Resolutions were passed :

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee to inquire if it be desirable to lay before the Board of Missions any further propositions on behalf of the Foreign Committee, and to report.

Resolved, The Domestic Committee concurring, That the Secretaries and General Agents, address joint letters to the heads of the several Theological Seminaries of the Church, to be laid, in their discretion, before the students, stating the need of laborers in the Missionary operations of the Church, and expressing the readiness of the Committees, in humble dependence upon divine grace, and trusting to the liberality of the Church, to support any number of Missionaries that may offer for the great field, suitably qualified for Missionary duty.

The Standing Committee on Africa having reported at length, accompanied by a written statement from the Secretary and General Agent, of the condition of Christian Missions in Western Africa, and the respective claims of several portions of that country in reference to further Missionary effort on the part of this Committee, it was,

Resolved, That the Missionaries at Cape Palmas be instructed to explore the Cavally River, with reference to establishing a Mission in or near the town of Netea, visited by Dr. Hall, and that they be informed of the desire of the Committee to commence a station in that region on some healthy elevation, unless some obstacle not foreseen by the Committee should render it inexpedient—the Committee having in this measure special reference, not only to the influence of Missionary effort on the population of the interior, but also to the providing a healthy retreat for our Missionaries in case of sickness.

Resolved, That, in consequence of the anticipated establishment of a new Station on the Cavally River, and the call to prosecute their Missionary operations in Africa, rather with a view to direct influence on the natives of the interior, the Committee deem it inexpedient, with their present means, to send any Missionary to Bassa Cove.

Resolved, That, in all plans of this Committee for Western Africa, special reference be had to a High School, connected with elementary instruction, and that such a system of instruction embrace not only the cultivation of industrious habits and a knowledge of some of the arts of civilized life, but have further provision for training up religious and common school teachers for the native Africans.

Resolved, That the Secretary and General Agent be instructed to open a correspondence with individuals known to be favorable to education in Africa, with reference to providing the required means for sustaining such a system of instruction at the Mission,

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC.

ILLINOIS.

THE first settlement, in the region of country now composing the State of Illinois, was made by the Canadian French, about a hundred and sixty years since, under the guidance of the adventurous and enterprising M. De la Salle. The several villages and towns, which were established between the years 1673 and 1700, continued, for a time, in a flourishing condition : but their inhabitants, cut off in a great degree, for the space of a century, from intercourse with the civilized portion of mankind, soon degenerated, and became, to a considerable extent, assimilated, in their manners, to the Indians, in the midst of whom they resided.

For a short time, after the revolution, this section of country was attached to the State of Virginia ; subsequently, it constituted a part of the Territory northwest of the Ohio ; still later, it became a part of the Territory of Indiana, and finally, in 1809, when it contained about twelve thousand inhabitants, it was created a Territory by itself.

In 1818, with a population of about fifty thousand, it became a State.

No clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church removed into that state until 1833, when its population had probably increased to more than two hundred thousand souls, and now, it is supposed, amounts to at least three hundred and fifty thousand.

At an earlier period than the date, last mentioned, efforts were indeed made to plant the Church in that state, and to gather again into the fold the scattered members of our own household.

The Agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was sent into the Western States in 1823, spent a short time in Illinois, and officiated at Albion in the southeastern, and at Alton, Edwardsville, Marine Settlement, and Carrollton in the southwestern, part of the state. Two parishes were formed by him ; St. John's Church, Albion, and Trinity Church, Alton. In each of these parishes, (and doubtless also in many other places in the state,) by the aid of the Society, flourishing congregations would have been at once gathered, if Missionaries could have been found to be sent thither. A very considerable portion of what was necessary for their support

was provided by the vestries of those churches, at the time of their organization; and the society was earnestly solicited to send out clergymen to them at the earliest period. When, a few months later, in answer to the urgent entreaty of the Vestry of St. John's Church, Albion, for a Missionary, the Society was obliged to inform them that no one could be found to supply their wants; the Vestry proceeded to call a clergyman to the rectorship of their parish, under circumstances which, they hoped, would insure a favorable answer. In the hope, thus cherished, they were disappointed; and they again renewed their unavailing solicitations to the Society. The next year, the Society was informed that the Episcopalians at Albion were beginning to be scattered abroad, and that much of the good seed, which had been sown in that place, had been destroyed "by the evil genius of infidelity." The parish soon after became extinct, as did also that at Alton; and an interval of eight years passed away, before any thing was again done for the Church in Illinois.

In 1831, the Rev. Mr. Corson, Missionary in Missouri, visited Edwardsville and Jacksonville, Illinois; and at the latter place he found a door, so effectual, open for the establishment of the Church, as to induce him repeatedly to call the attention of the Society to it. Upon the information which he furnished, Jacksonville was promptly made a Missionary Station; and, a very few weeks after, the Episcopalians there organized themselves into a parish, and made formal application to the Society for a Missionary.

But a further delay was to be experienced. It was not until the beginning of 1833, that a Missionary could be found to go to that state. In the month of May in that year, the Rev. John Batchelder, of the diocese of Rhode Island, having been appointed Missionary to Jacksonville, repaired thither, and entered upon the duties of that appointment. Mr. Batchelder thus became the first resident clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that state, and continued to be the only one for about a year and a half.

In the spring of 1834, the Episcopalians of Rushville, organized themselves into a parish and appealed to the Society for a Missionary.

During the summer and autumn of that year, three Missionaries were sent out to Illinois by the Society; the Rev. Isaac W.

Hallam, of the diocese of Connecticut, to Chicago, the Rev. Henry Tullidge, of the diocese of New-York, to Galena, and the Rev. James C. Richmond, of the diocese of Rhode Island, to Rushville and Beardstown; and parishes were immediately formed at the two places, first named.

The Rev. Palmer Dyer, of the diocese of New-York, also removed into Illinois in the autumn of 1834, and commenced his labors by organizing a parish at Peoria.

Thus, during the winter which preceded the General Convention of 1835, five clergymen were officiating in that state, each in a field of great usefulness and promise. Measures were then taken, which resulted in organizing a diocese, and in calling the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., ex-bishop of Ohio, to the charge of it. The bishop, in his removal thither, in the summer of 1835, was attended by the Rev. Samuel Chase, who immediately began to officiate under favorable circumstances at Springfield.

At the General Convention in August, 1835, the Church in Illinois was admitted into union with that Convention.

Two of the clergymen above named, the Rev. Messrs. Dyer and Richmond, having left the state just before the Convention, did not return thither; and the Rev. Mr. Tullidge, a little after, also removed from the state, thus reducing the number of clergy, to a bishop and three presbyters.

In the year 1836, three Missionaries were appointed for this state, the Rev. Joseph L. Darrow, of the diocese of New-York, to Collinsville, Marine Settlement, &c., the Rev. E. G. Gear, of the same diocese, to Galena, and the Rev. James De Pui, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, to Alton.

Illinois, as a field of Missionary labor, presents important claims upon the Church. Destined, from its natural position, climate, and fertility, soon to become populous, and, even now, having a tide of emigration setting thither, which yearly numbers perhaps a hundred thousand, how obvious is it that no further time should be lost, in this work. That may be done now, which, a few years hence, will be attempted almost in vain. The institutions of the Gospel may now be brought to influence the combining elements of society; and the scattered members of our communion can be preserved within her pale.

The success, which has thus far attended the efforts in be-

half of the Church in Illinois, will be, with every friend to the work of Missions, a cause of gratitude and thankfulness to God. At Chicago, a large congregation has been gathered; a commodious church has been erected, and it is believed, consecrated; the Missionary aid is no longer needed; and we may reasonably hope that, hereafter, there will issue thence a stream of benevolence, to fertilize other portions of the Missionary field.

At Jacksonville, a church has also been built and consecrated; and it is now filling with an interesting and respectable congregation which, after a few months, will undertake the entire support of their minister. Then, doubtless, that parish will begin to return, into the treasury of the Church, what it has received, and become one of the sources to which the Church may look for the means to carry on her Missionary work.

At Rushville, though the parish, since its organization in 1834, has only been supplied with a clergyman a few months, a church has been erected, and already been, or soon will be, consecrated.

The congregations at Alton and at Galena are preparing, forthwith, to build substantial churches, with the reasonable prospect of accomplishing the object: and what has been done in these, may doubtless be done in many other places. Illinois therefore will not cease to send forth her cry for help, until her waste places are supplied.

The following are the clergy in that state:

RT. REV. PHILANDER CHASE, D. D., RESIDING NEAR PEORIA.

REV. I. W. HALLAM, RECTOR OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH, CHICAGO.

REV. JOHN BATCHELDER, MISSIONARY AT JACKSONVILLE.

REV. J. L. DARROW, MISSIONARY AT COLLINSVILLE, AND PARTS ADJACENT.

REV. JAMES DE PUI, MISSIONARY AT ALTON.

REV. E. G. GEAR, MISSIONARY AT GALENA.

REV. S. CHACE, PRINCIPAL OF THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL, (NEAR PEORIA.)

We annex some extracts from the reports of Missionaries in Illinois.

FROM THE REV. JAMES DE PUI, MISSIONARY AT ALTON.

Alton, December 28, 1836.

We have lately obtained a larger and more convenient room, as a place of worship; for the use of which we have however to pay

a large rent. Had we a church, our congregation would increase much more rapidly. The vestry have passed a resolution that they will use their utmost efforts to have a church ready for consecration by next Christmas. But they cannot erect a suitable building without aid from Episcopalians of other places; and there is no place in this state, on account of its importance, more worthy of such aid. A more zealous band of Episcopalians, than those which compose our congregation, is not to be found in the valley of the Mississippi. The vestry have requested me to make a collection once a month for the benefit of the Missionary Society. Our first collection amounted to \$12,50. The number of communicants is seventeen, and the Sunday school numbers from thirty to forty children, and has six teachers.

FROM THE REV. JOHN BATCHELDER, MISSIONARY AT JACKSONVILLE.
Jacksonville, January 2, 1837.

Since my last quarterly report, I have uniformly officiated twice on each Sunday, and visited, during the week days, from house to house, as I have had opportunity. I have administered the holy communion twice, admitted two persons to the communion, baptized two children, and solemnized one marriage.

The circumstances of the parish are in general prosperous, far more prosperous than I had reason to anticipate a year ago.

FROM THE REV. J. L. DARROW, MISSIONARY AT COLLINSVILLE, &c.
Collinsville, January 2, 1837.

The first year of my Missionary labors in Collinsville, and parts adjacent, has just closed, and I hasten to give you an account of them for the last quarter. [Mr. Darrow then states his services during the quarter at Edwardsville, at Marine, formerly called Marine Settlement, at Ridge Prairie, and at Collinsville.] Except at Collinsville or Edwardsville, it would be impossible to assemble the people more than once in a day, unless the weather was very fair, as many of them have several miles to ride to church. I cannot say that there is any marked seriousness, on the minds of the people, in any of the places where I officiate. They are generally attentive, and I have hoped ere this to hear some anxiously inquiring what they shall do to be saved, but hitherto I have not had that satisfaction. Still I hope the prospects of the Church are brightening; prejudices seem to be gradually wearing away: the people are more familiar with our mode of worship, and more ready to join in it. There are some, in addition to those who are now communicants, who I hope will soon be prepared to come to the communion. At present I can only plant in hope: may God grant abundant fruits of increase.

We suffer much every where from the want of a convenient place of worship. If we could have funds to build a church at each of the places where I officiate, our prospects would brighten greatly. A lot for a church has been secured at Collinsville;

but I fear it is nearly all we can do at present without some assistance from abroad. At Edwardsville, there would probably be several hundred dollars raised towards building a church, if there were a certainty of getting enough from abroad to complete it. At Marine, a still larger sum could be obtained for the same object, on the supposition that it would be increased sufficiently elsewhere. The expense of building is probably fifty per cent greater than in the state of New-York. I have not yet thought it best to organize a parish in any of the places where I officiate.

FROM THE REV. E. G. GEAR, MISSIONARY AT GALENA.

Galena, January 7, 1837.

Since the date of my last report, I have continued my services at Galena as therein mentioned, with the exception of one Sunday which I spent at Belmont, the temporary seat of government of Wisconsin. This was during the session of the Legislative Council of that Territory. I preached in their Hall, and, at the request of their Speaker, performed chaplain duty during my stay. It gave me great pleasure to find at least a respectable number of that honorable body attached to the principles and worship of the Church.

Here I think they are growing upon the respect and affections of the people; and the congregation is more uniform in their attendance at our place of worship. On Christmas day seven were added to the communion. The subscription for building a church amounts to upwards of \$5000. The ladies of the congregation have formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of procuring funds to furnish the church, when built, with such things as may be found necessary; and are pursuing their object with laudable zeal.

January 29, 1837.

In conversing with the gentlemen here on the subject of our proposed building, they think there will be no doubt that we can obtain, by the time we shall want it, from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for our object. They are determined to build a handsome church, cost what it may; and to do it themselves, without asking any thing of our friends abroad. Relying on the continuance of this liberal spirit, we are anxious to build a church that will not only be commensurate with the future growth of the congregation, but that will, in point of beauty and propriety of style, correspond with the wishes and expectations of our friends.

INDIANA.

FROM THE REV. ASAHEL STEELE, MISSIONARY, OFFICIATING AT NEW ALBANY AND JEFFERSONVILLE.

Jeffersonville, Indiana, December 29, 1836.

I arrived at this place on the fifteenth of October last, and have officiated regularly, according to the advice of Bishop Kemper, in these two places.

In Jeffersonville, with a population of two thousand, and

rapidly increasing, I find about seven families, including seven communicants, with several other individuals, who belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church, together with some others who profess a preference for its ministrations. Here is ample room and an urgent call for the establishment of the Church; as only about one half of the whole population attend public worship of any kind. Under these circumstances, an Episcopal Church has been organized, a temporary room fitted up in which to meet for worship, and seven hundred and fifty dollars raised and subscribed, towards erecting a house of worship suited to the wants and prospects of the congregation. A suitable lot has also been offered, provided the vestry shall erect their church upon it.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, being prevented from passing on to Lafayette this winter, as was his intention, officiates here a part of the time.

At New Albany, four and a half miles distant, is a population of about five thousand. Three denominations have each a house of worship, and regular and full congregations. The Episcopal Church might have been equally successful, had not the hopes of the Episcopalians been disappointed in every attempt to have a Minister of the Church regularly located among them. Still, there are eight families belonging to the Church, and seven communicants; and several other families and individuals who wish to be connected with it, if its ministrations shall be permanently established amongst them. Their situation is indeed peculiar. They can obtain no suitable place for divine worship, except for a short time; and none in which to collect a Sunday school. They must, therefore, make at once special exertions, and build a church edifice immediately, or give up the prospect of having the church established there, as hopeless. In this condition, they are willing to make a final and extraordinary effort, and build a church in the spring, provided they can be supplied with the entire services of your Missionary, without being called upon to contribute to his support beyond the small sum which they have mentioned in the communication they have made to you. It is my belief, that if this provision can be met, within a year a neat church will be erected, and, within two years, paid for, and an efficient congregation gathered, which will exert an extensive influence upon the rising settlements around. From the location of New Albany, and the facilities in progress, for increased intercourse with the surrounding country, a church would have no small influence. And besides, here are already established some of the best schools in Indiana.

LOUISIANA.

The attention of the Domestic Committee was early called to the importance of establishing a Mission, in the upper part of the city of New-Orleans. In the full confidence that, by sending a suitable Missionary thither, a congregation would soon be gath-

ered around him, which would not only be able and willing to relieve the Committee from his support, but also to contribute to the Domestic Funds, the Committee made it a Station; and, in October last, appointed a Missionary for it. His first letter from thence, full and interesting, has been recently received. The subjoined extracts will show that the Committee were guided to a happy choice, and that the Church has reason to hope much from the labors of so devoted a man.

FROM THE REV. J. THOMAS WHEAT, MISSIONARY IN THE UPPER
FOUXBOURG OF NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Feb. 8, 1837.

I arrived here on the 15th of November. and was kindly—I may say enthusiastically—received by the few friends, with whom I had corresponded upon the subject of my proposed appointment to this Missionary Station. They expressed the confident belief, that immediate and abundant success would crown our efforts. And truly have I found “a great door, and effectual, opened unto me.” I called a meeting of such as I knew to be friendly. A respectable number attended: and, after hearing a statement of your views in sending me hither, appointed a committee to attend, first, to raising a support for me; secondly, to ascertain what might be done towards building a church; and thirdly, to procure some place for public worship immediately. The Committee have already got a room for temporary use. They have been, in a measure, successful in raising for me a support; and for the other object, one gentleman has guaranteed ten thousand dollars. I shall soon ascertain what further can be done; and I doubt not, it will be seen that the Domestic Committee is here, as elsewhere, the enlightened agent of the Church, “going into all the world,” to them “which were afar off, and to them that were nigh,” enlarging her bounds, not by divisions which weaken, but by multiplications which give strength. Pray for me, that I may have more of the spirit of her councils, and of her adorable Head.

I expect to remain here next Summer. All my friends urge my leaving in June, to return in November. This was a matter which I took into consideration, in deciding upon my settlement here. I do not think any one should take a parochial cure here, unless he determines to remain throughout the year. Of course, I shall not abandon my post. And I stay without fear. Indeed, I should fear to run away, lest I should be shot as a deserter. I shall enter upon the acclimating process with strong confidence in the Divine protection. “And lose your life for your temerity,” say my timid friends; to which I reply—“Well, if it please God; *sic itur ad astra*.”* The path of duty is the path of safety, and death is not the worst of evils.

* Thus he goes to heaven.

FOREIGN.

REV. H. SOUTHGATE'S JOURNAL.

The proposed Journal of the Rev. H. Southgate, commences with the following portion :—Mr. Southgate, it will be remembered, reached Constantinople the day previous to the date on which his Journal begins. At the latest date of letters received from him, (19th December,) he was making his arrangements to leave for Persia, on the arrival of his expected fellow Missionary. Being, however, a second time disappointed, he will be without an associate in his arduous and responsible tour.

Service on board an English vessel—Turkish Schools.

August 1, 1836.—Have been permitted to-day, to meet some of the dear Christian friends, to whose society, I have long looked forward as the chief pleasure of my residence in Constantinople. They received me with the utmost Christian kindness and cordiality. In the afternoon, I united with them at the house of Mr. D., in the observance of the Monthly (Missionary) Concert. I find, that, to stand in the midst of unevangelized millions, and to pray for them immediately about me, imparts a new and singular interest to my petitions.

August 21st. Sunday.—Held religious services on board an English vessel, lying in the harbor. The captain is a Baptist, a man whose heart seems always full of holy feelings and purposes. Our little company, consisting of about ten, were assembled around the table in the cabin. Over the fire-place, were inscribed, in Greek and English, these words, "*Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.*" The vessel was in perfect order, and the crew, all fine looking young men, in their Sabbath apparel, presented a most interesting group. They joined in the exercises with much spirit, and listened with deep attention, and apparent interest, while I attempted to illustrate the spiritual healing of the soul, by the story of Bartimeus, *Mark* x. Before I left the vessel, I invited the captain to take some English Bibles and Testaments with him, for distribution among seamen. He gladly assented, and requested also, some Greek Testaments, for the vessel lying near him.

September 8th.—Through the kindness of my Missionary friends, I have had an opportunity to-day, of attending an examination of the Turkish schools in the barracks of Scutari, and Dolma Baktchi. The examination was held in the latter place. We arrived at the barracks at an early hour, and after undergoing a fumigation, were permitted to enter. Passing through a court, we were conducted to an apartment, where we were received by one of the teachers. He asked us many questions respecting our countries,

our professions, our business at Constantinople, &c. Soon a servant entered to conduct us to the apartment of the chief officer of the barracks. Before leaving the room, we were told that it was unnecessary for us to take off our boots, as we had voluntarily done before entering the room in which we then were. This kindness, being a departure from Turkish custom, was very grateful to us, for as we made frequent changes of place during the day, it saved us much trouble. Repassing the court, we entered a door at the opposite side, and ascending a flight of stairs, were introduced to the presence of Azim Bey. He received us at the door with a cordial welcome. I was much pleased at his first appearance, as I was with all that I saw of him during the day. He seemed a very young man, but of a manly form, and with a bright and intelligent face. The introduction being ended, chibouks and coffee were ordered, according to the eastern custom. Conversation ensued, in which Azim Bey spoke familiarly of English manners and pursuits. He had visited England for the purpose of gaining information respecting her institutions, and preparing himself to act the important part which he now bears. He is a zealous friend of the work of social and civil reform in Turkey. During our conversation, he produced a copy of the Penny Magazine, and expressed a strong desire, and even a design of commencing a similar publication in Turkish. He showed us also some specimens of Turkish lithography, which far surpassed my expectations. There were others representing different views in Constantinople, hanging about the room, together with several English engravings. There were also a globe, an orrery, a model of the steam engine, a large map of England, and other productions of European art, upon the tables and walls; while a small book case of French and English works on history, and military science, completed the literary establishment of our Turkish friend. He himself wore an European dress, and, excepting the fez (Turkish cap) upon his head, there was hardly any thing in the room, to remind us that we were not in the apartment of an European officer. He spoke French fluently and well, by which, with the Turkish of Mr. G., we were able to keep up a full flow of conversation. In the mean time, the scholars from Scutari arrived, and soon after, we were invited to go into an adjoining room, which was occupied as a domicile, by the youngest boys. It was a large, and very neat apartment. On one side were ranged the boys in two ranks. Foils were brought, and two of the smallest of the company, were called out to engage. They could not be more than eight years of age, and it was an amusing sight to look upon them. With their young faces, protected by visors, they performed the pass, the counterpass, and all the other motions of the fencing art to admiration. At last one was disarmed—and the contest ended. This mimic show was interesting, but I could not avoid some sober reflections, suggested by the spectacle of these tender boys, thus early training for the cruel trade of war. The

hour for the examination had now come, and we repaired to the lecture room. It was a spacious and beautiful apartment, with a stage and seats arranged in American style. The examination commenced with Geometry, and was confined to problems, or the simpler elements of the science. The pupils generally acquitted themselves well. Arithmetic followed next. A few were examined in Simple Division, and Fractions, and here the mathematical examination ended. I was struck with the fine appearance of the scholars. Most of them wore a green or blue frock, buckled at the waist, which set off their forms to good advantage. Nor have I ever seen more animated and intelligent countenances than I saw there. The scholars were of different ages, from ten to twenty. Before we left the hall, some specimens in drawing were exhibited, which I could hardly believe to be the production of Turkish boys. We then proceeded to the school room, which was a hall more spacious than the first. It was arranged throughout, upon the Lancasterian plan, but in cleanliness and beauty, surpassed our best schools in the United States. The boys stood in a line before the stage, with their writing books in their hands, ready for examination. I am not well enough versed in Turkish chirography, to judge of the merits of the MSS., but I remarked the accuracy, with which the letters were formed, and the perfect neatness of the books. A few of them were retained by the principal, to be exhibited to Achmet Pacha, the founder of the school. Among the boys were four, who had entered the school this morning. They were sent by the Sultan, by whom, or by his officers, all the pupils in the two schools at Scutari, and Dolma Baktchi, are selected. Many of them are from high families. They are intended to form a special corps, for the service of the Sultan, and to fill the stations of officers in the army. Every pupil will hold at least the rank of lieutenant in the army, though but a private in the Royal Guard. The hour for dinner had now arrived, and we repaired to the dining hall, marching by the sound of a drum. Here we were presented with the same spectacle of comfort and cleanliness, which appeared in every part of the establishment. In the midst of our repast, we were interrupted by a voice from a distant part of the room. It proceeded from one of the scholars, who was standing in the middle of the hall, reading from a manuscript. As soon as he commenced, all were silent. He began with an eulogium upon the Sultan, extolling his wisdom in the efforts which he is making for the improvement of his subjects. Thence he passed to speak of the value of knowledge. He drew his argument principally from the consideration that this is our only durable possession. Riches, honor, and every other earthly good, are evanescent in their nature, and uncertain in their duration, while knowledge lives forever. Of the composition of the piece, I was unable to judge; but the delivery was easy and graceful, and the sentiments were just. Dinner being ended, we returned to the apartment of Azim Bey, where the conversation

turned upon the character and prospects of the schools, during which, Azim Bey, addressing Messrs. G. and D., in presence of the teachers, said, "It is to you that I am indebted for these schools, and all that you find interesting in them. You first prompted me to go to England. To that, and to the other assistance which you have rendered me, I owe all." After agreeable conversation for an hour, we took leave of the company and departed, highly pleased with the interesting events and scenes of the day, and with new information, respecting the character and extent of the work of reform, which signalizes the reign of Sultan Mahmoud.

Mosque of St. Sophia.

September 9th.—Have visited to-day, the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia—Stamboul's richest treasure—the glory of the Ottomans. I entered with some friends, in the train of one of the Ambassadors, which is the only mode, excepting by bribe, of gaining admission. Entering upon the western side, we came into a wide passage, running the whole length of the building. Passing through this, we mounted at the opposite end, by a spiral ascent, paved with stone, which conducted us to the galleries. Here the pavement first attracted our attention. It was composed of a light blue veined marble, each slab of which, was about ten feet long, by five broad. The galleries were supported upon tall and graceful columns of Egyptian granite, and over these, rose others of the same material, sustaining the lofty roof. The ceiling between, was a gently rounded arch, in the centre of which, sprung the magnificent dome. The surface of the dome is covered with rich mosaics, which time has robbed of their original lustre. Thousands of these mosaics have fallen, without, in the least, injuring the appearance of the dome. They are gathered by the Turks, and sold to visitors. Around the interior of the dome at its base, is a narrow gallery, which we were not permitted to ascend. After observing the irregular and formless mass, which the building presents from without, I was surprised at the symmetry of the structure within. It is in the shape of a cross, and although not so simple and uniform in its architecture, as the Mosque of Saleiman, it is more grand and imposing. At the inner extremity, is an arched recess like those frequently seen in the churches of New-England. Here is the station of the Imam, on the spot where the altar of Christianity once stood. On the wall within the recess, are several Turkish inscriptions : and on either side are those of God and Mohammed, in large gilded characters. On the faces of the side galleries at the four corners, appear the names of the first Caliphs. On the ceiling above, and just without the dome, are representations of the Seraphim, described by Isaiah vi. 2. *Each one had six wings ; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly.* These have their interest as having been there when the Church was entered by

Mahomed II., and being almost the only ornaments spared by the ruthless hands of his warriors. Their respect for the Bible, and especially for the prophecy of Isaiah, in which the Mahomedans think they find some predictions concerning their prophet, saved from destruction the only remaining memento of those, who once worshipped in this holy place. Soon after we entered the Mosque, we heard the voice of the Muezzim calling to prayers.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE REV. GEORGE BENTON.

Athens, January 10th, 1837.

We are still occupied in acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the spoken language of the country, and such other information as may be practically useful to us in our future labors. We do, however, something more than barely study the language. Mrs. B. has two classes, in the school kept in the house, which she instructs daily, and M. S. is employed in the Mission-school part of the day, in teaching some of the younger pupils, in the female department, to read, and in superintending a class in needle work. I have also made it a point to spend a part of the day in the schools. I also assist at divine service on Sundays, which is held under Mr. Hill's roof. Christmas was indeed a refreshing season to us. The parlor was filled, and after an interesting and impressive discourse from the Rev. Mr. Leeves, I administered the communion to twenty-two persons.

The sixth of January, was a day looked forward to with much interest by us all. It was the Greek Christmas, and a sort of fête for the pupils of the school. The largest room of the Mission building, was very neatly dressed with laurels, and other evergreens, which at this season of the year, are so beautiful in this country. In the middle of the room, and extending nearly three fourths of its length, stood a table, covered with a nice linen cloth. On this were arranged the presents for the children, consisting of articles of very small value, and contributed principally by the various friends of the Mission. They were such as small pin-cushions, work-bags, scissors, &c. These were for the girls; suitable presents were also provided for the boys. A number of copies of the Scriptures were also given to both. At one end of the table were specimens of needle-work, from common sewing, up to that of the most beautiful and ornamental. The room was crowded with the parents of the children, the several ministers of the government, and the distinguished strangers at Athens. At two o'clock, the exercises commenced, by examining the infant classes, in geography, mental arithmetic, &c. Their prompt answers, fully evinced the thorough manner in which they had been taught, during the year. The mistress of this department, is a native Greek, who has herself been educated in the school. She is now laboring to give back that knowledge to others, which has

been so kindly imparted to her. The blessed gospel of peace, has taken deep root in her heart.

A hymn, prepared for the occasion, was sung by some of the larger pupils, and they were then examined in reading. When the numerous exercises were ended, the children were called up, and received their presents. It was a beautiful and interesting sight. Six hundred children assembled under one roof, with joyful and grateful hearts, to receive from their beloved benefactors, a small token of their love. I saw not a single child, of this large number, that appeared in the least dissatisfied, but I thought I could discover brighter countenances in those, who received books, and those brightest, who received a copy of the Scriptures. They did not, indeed, commence reading them as soon as they got to their seats, like others, to whom the smaller books were given, but they held them more carefully, and pressed them to their bosoms, as if to say, "this is my dearest treasure." The smile of joy and satisfaction, sat on the face of all, who were present, and the Minister of Instruction, while tears glistened in his eyes, came up to Mr. Hill, and thanked him, both as a private person, (in which capacity he had been invited,) and on the part of the government, as the minister of public instruction. "Do you know," said an Athenian, to Mr. Hill, as he was returning home, "that we take a deep interest in your school? we measure our advancement as a nation, by the increasing prosperity of your Missionary operations. When you first came here, you were small, and kept your school in an old Turkish tower, and we too were weak. You have enlarged your sphere of usefulness, and multiplied your means of doing good. So far we have grown up together."

Since the anniversary, the number of children has increased, or rather would increase; but where can they be put? Every corner of the Mission building is literally filled already, and what can be done with those who actually crowd themselves into the school rooms, to catch a syllable of instruction!

Going into the room about three weeks ago, I saw a new comer. He appeared to be nearly thirty years old. On inquiring who he was, I learned that he had come from a village, about twenty miles distant, and was a Reader in the Greek Church. Large and old as he was, he was standing up with a class of boys, who were then reading in the Pentateuch. I inquired what means of support he had; the answer was, none. He would try to find something to do, in order to pay for the scanty pittance of olives and bread, which nature requires. He had heard of the means of instruction here; he had come, and begged to be received into the school.

FROM THE REV. DR. ROBERTSON.

Brig Metamora, off Milo, Dec. 26, 1836.

With the animating prospect before us, of reaching "the haven

where we would be" to-morrow morning, I sit down to write you a line, that you may have the earliest possible intelligence of our arrival. My joy is mingled with some natural solicitude, as to the situation in which I may find the various members of my family, as well as the operations of the Mission ; but I endeavor, and I trust not wholly without success, to stay myself on the Lord, and to draw from his past goodness, encouragement to confide in him unreservedly for the future. He has graciously given us, thus far, a safe and speedy passage, and I have derived both pleasure and advantage, from the society of my fellow passengers. I have found in Mr. Calhoun, the union of a sound mind with a most amiable disposition, and strong devotional habits ; and all that I have hitherto seen of Mr. Lincoln and his wife, encourages me to believe, that the views I have already expressed of them were well founded. Our voyage has been rather a rough one. Mrs. Lincoln has been called to the exercise of more patience, than any of our company.

For several days after our embarkation, through sickness, and bad weather, we could not get together for social worship. Since then, it has been held regularly every morning, in the cabin, the captain being frequently present. The services were led by Mr. C., and myself, alternately. We were requested not to hold any conversation with the crew, as it would interfere with the discipline of the ship, but were permitted to hold service on deck, and preach to them on the Lord's day. It has been providentially ordered that there should be suitable weather only three times. Two of these, fell to the turn of Mr. C., and one to myself.

We reached the meridian of the most eastern of the Azores, in twelve days, and then flattered ourselves, that our passage would prove even more rapid than has been the case. But after that time, we had a constant succession of head winds, or calms, for some time, and our course through the Mediterranean, has been much interrupted until within a few days.

Syra, December 27.

Just arrived, and my heart overflows with gladness and, I trust, with gratitude, that my dear family are all quite well. My wife presents me with another daughter, born November 3d. The schools are in a good state ; ours has about thirty pupils, and Mr. Hildness about four hundred. The presses, through the indefatigable efforts, and great christian kindness of brother Hildner, have never ceased operations, though they have been conducted on a more limited scale. But I have hardly a moment now, in which to write, and close by begging to be affectionately remembered to all the members of the Committee, and other friends.

MOHAMMEDANS IN PERSIA.

From the Missionary Herald.

The Christian public must be interested in all that throws any additional light upon Persia, considered as a field for missions.

Mr. Merrick, a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., left Tabreez about a year since, on an exploring tour in Persia. He has visited Teheran, the present, and Isfahan, the ancient capital, and was about to proceed to Shiraz. The following extracts from his letters, dated June and July last, will give some knowledge of trials and responsibilities such as may be reasonably expected to await Mr. Southgate, in the tour he is to commence, alone.

TEHERAN.

"On our arrival at the capital, through the kindness of J. P. Riach, Esq., with whose truly benevolent and christian spirit we are already acquainted, we were invited to take up our temporary abode in this city at the English palace. This gentleman is at present in charge of the English embassy at the Persian court, his excellency the right honorable Henry Ellis having returned on his way homeward as far as Tabreez, and the new ambassador, Mr. McNiell, not having yet arrived. The king is encamped with a division of his army at a short distance from the city, and all the English gentlemen are also in camp, and under orders to march with his majesty whenever and wherever he goes. I have already informed you that the king purposes to take Herat, and one division of his army, consisting of about 8,000 troops, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, marched two or three weeks ago for Khorassan. The remaining corps, mustering 6,000 or 8,000 men, are daily expecting orders to follow, with the king himself at their head. The prime minister declares that in forty days from the present time he will make Herat flat as the palm of his hand, destroying every human being in that devoted city. It seems probable, however, that the Heratees have little to fear the present season from the boastful and bloody threat of Meerza Hajee Agazee. You can have little idea of the uncertainty and want of organization and judicious counsel which characterize every thing pertaining to the present government. I have been informed, on the best authority, that the division of the army already on the march have obliged, by their lawless rapacity, most of the inhabitants of the villages on their route, to leave their homes and flee beyond the desolating reach of an armed band that treat their own country far worse than a civilized enemy would do. This is by no means a new thing in Persia; it is almost proverbial that her armies are more terrible to friends than to foes. When the king marched from Tabreez for the capital, after the death of his predecessor, Feth Ali Shah, his soldiers destroyed many villages on their way, and an English gentleman, who accompanied the expedition, told me that on his return, in the severity of winter, in these ill-fated villages he found no other inhabitants, except starving cats; and all the fuel he could procure was the little rafters of the mud-covered roofs; doors, windows, and every other combusti-

ble material easily accessible, having been consumed on the march to Teheran. But notwithstanding these excesses, the king is universally represented by the Europeans at his court, as being a lover of justice, and really desirous for the improvement of his country.

When I inquired of the English gentlemen how the last division of their army was to subsist in marching through a country already wasted by the troops in advance, they replied that I must ask the king and the prime minister that, for they themselves were totally ignorant on this subject. Some of these gentlemen, who, I trust, possess, not only genuine philanthropy, but a truly christian spirit, and no small share of missionary feeling, after years of painful disappointment, have come to the conclusion, that, under the existing order of things, evangelical benevolence can do little for Persia. They do not desire that any one should take their opinions as the guide of his plans; but with hearts pained in view of the prospects around them, they tell the sad tale of their experience. I confess that in all the researches I have made in regard to the missionary work in Persia, before and since my leaving America, I have never met so serious a discouragement as in the statements of these excellent men; but I cannot yet bring myself to feel that these views correspond entirely with the reality, though I am continually learning new and painful truths, and am becoming prepared to meet others still more distressing. The dear brethren with whom I travel feel the melancholy influence of this new light, or rather darkness, which we find reflected on our prospects from Teheran, and I trust that we are all disposed most seriously to inquire what the Lord will have us to do. The English gentlemen very justly remarked, that it was no small consideration for a missionary to waste perhaps thirty years in one field, when in another he might have been most usefully employed. From all the information we have been able to collect, both from the English and Russian gentlemen at the Persian court, there is good reason to conclude that the king is still anxious to have a European high school at his capital. But the exhausted state of his treasury leaves him no means to patronize it, and the countenance he might give the undertaking, it is feared, would have but a limited and temporary influence.

“His excellency, Mr. Ellis, British ambassador to Persia, informed us, that probably we should find more bigotry at Isfahan than in any other city of Persia, as the principal *moostahid*, or chief doctor of the law in the kingdom, usually resided there, and the Persians looked to the capital of the Sufies as the grand seat of the Sheah faith. He thought, however, that in consideration of the Armenian population at Isfahan, and in view of the salubrity of the climate, and the comparative cheapness of living there, it was perhaps one of the most inviting fields for missionary labor in Persia. The statement respecting the bigotry at Isfahan has not only been confirmed to us by the English gentlemen here, but has received additional strength. Indeed it is their conviction,

that nothing can now be done for the Mussulmans of that city. And we have had the unhappiness to learn also, that the Armenian bishop at Isfahan, is a man from whom we can expect little encouragement.

Shiraz, we are informed, is the grand seat of Soofeeism in the kingdom, that multitudes of the people there are Sofees, and that from a long and extensive acquaintance with the English, as well as from their sceptical notions, the Shirazees are perhaps, more liberal in matters of religion, than any other Persians. I am taking letters to that place, and among them one to the agéd Meerza, Seyd Ali, who assisted the devoted Martyn in translating the New Testament into the Persian language."

ISFAHAN.

"The day following our arrival near Isfahan we visited the city, and waited on his Excellency Khosroo Khan, the governor, with whom we had the honor of breakfasting. Khosroo Khan was formerly a Georgian slave, converted probably without argument to the Mussulman faith. He advised us to take a house at Joolpa, rather than in the city, assigning as a reason the fact that there were no Mohammedans in that suburb. Joolpa, you are aware, is situated opposite Isfahan, on the eastern bank of the Zeinderood, and in passing to it, we rode down the grand avenue of Chehar Bagh, shaded with four rows of lofty chimar trees, many of them with trunks, five feet in diameter, and then crossed the noble brick bridge that spans the channel of the river, which at this season is reduced to a small stream by the numerous canals irrigating the adjoining country. Such an avenue as the Chehar Bagh, about forty yards wide, and a half a mile in extent, is a fit subject for national pride, yet it appears to have received but a scanty portion of attention since the days of the Suffavean kings. I have never yet seen an avenue, which, in beauty and grandeur, can compare with the Chehar Bagh, or Four Gardens, so named on account of this number of palaces and gardens which adorned its sides till destroyed by the Vandal hands of the Afghans.

"The sight of crosses surmounting the domes of the Armenian churches, was suited to awaken a pleasing and solemn train of recollections, and was hailed as an evidence that we were once more among those who had not denied the name of our Lord. The innocent and significant symbol of the cross has been sadly abused; yet to one who has wandered far away into regions where Christianity is denounced as horrid infidelity, this emblem seems invested with a religious value which cannot be appreciated where all we meet are called by the name of Christ. The archbishop of the Armenians at Joolpa, Hohannes, received us courteously and assisted in procuring for us a house to which we removed on the 18th instant, the 17th being Sabbath.

“Of the prodigious excitement created at Bagdad about a year ago, by the rash distribution of books reflecting on Mohammedanism, and which was near causing the total destruction of all the Armenians in that city, although they were in no manner of way concerned in the said distribution, which was conducted solely by a converted Jew, who carried his books to the bazaar, and gave away indiscriminately to all who would receive them. A mob collected, the Jew fled, his books were publicly burnt, himself being sent instantly to Bussora by the British agent at Bagdad, and the poor innocent Armenians were only saved from destruction by the vigorous efforts of the garrison. And it was several days before they again ventured out of their houses, such was the fanatical rage of the Mohammedans on account of this attack on their faith. This story is well known here; the archbishop related it to us with evident fear that we might, by distributing Persian books, cause a similar uproar at Isfahan, and he has since explicitly stated his apprehensions on this subject. We have abundant evidence that this is a bigoted, fanatical city, and although the higher classes are polite to us, yet I never have witnessed in any other place either of Turkey or Persia, such rudeness as at Isfahan. If we have received no direct insult, yet in passing the bazaars we have seen and heard much scorn expressed towards us. At Koom, that city renowned for bigotry, the people seemed rather to gaze on us with well-meaning curiosity, nor did we experience there, or in any other part of Persia we have traversed, any uncivil treatment. Isfahan, seems indeed the most difficult place for a missionary we have yet explored, although we do not consider it as entirely hopeless. The people are ready to meet us at our own door on the subject of religion, and often appear not a little vexed that they cannot draw us into worse than useless discussion, and “entangle us in their talk.” The sonship of Christ is their grand topic with which they wish to confound every believer in the gospel. A judicious and talented missionary, by pursuing a quiet course here for a considerable time, might succeed at length, in so far allaying the apprehensions and gaining the respect of the people, as to speak with considerable freedom on the subject of religion; provided he should make no attack on the subject of Mohammedanism. A skilful physician would enjoy peculiar advantages for gaining the favor of this people, yet even such a man would find many thorns along his path. If he practised gratuitously, it would forthwith be reported that he was aiming to win the confidence and subvert the religion of his patients; and should he make charges, he must insist on the vexatious business of payment, or soon be treated with scorn as a weak pusillanimous character. A medium course might perhaps be adopted, and I certainly think it of much importance, should a missionary station be formed here, that a physician should be connected with it.

“Isfahan is justly celebrated for the mildness and salubrity of its

climate, the abundance and excellence of its fruits, and for the variety and extent of its manufactures. But we are disappointed in finding the market so dear. The expense of maintaining a family here would probably be as great as at Teheran.

You are aware that I have made the journey from Tabreez to this place in company with two German missionaries, who are also exploring Persia in behalf of the Basle Missionary Society. They brought with them a considerable supply of books in the Persian language, consisting of Testaments, copies of the Psalms, of the Proverbs of Solomon, and of the prophecy of Isaiah. Some of them were distributed in a village near Isfahan to eager applicants for them, mollahs and people. This was soon reported in the city, causing no small stir, as it was also proclaimed that these Frankees had not only brought a multitude of books, subversive of the Mussulman faith, but had also come with the intention of attacking the Mohammedan religion. This false report threw all Isfahan into an uproar, and some fanatical volunteers went to a famous Mussulman saint here, and declared their intention of relieving their religion from danger, and the public mind from alarm, by killing these dangerous and infidel Frankees. What the holy man replied, we have not been informed. The governor hearing of the design against our lives, provided for us a guard of thirty men, who were stationed around our house, and in all the streets leading to it. We felt no alarm, in the first place, because we did not believe the rage of the people could reach us; but chiefly because, with a conscience void of offence, we trusted in God for protection. It is proper here to remark, that not a book had been given or sold to any Mussulman of the city, excepting some specimens presented to the governor, and one copy of the Proverbs, although there had been scores of importunate applicants; nor had a word of controversy on the subject of religion, been spoken by any of us, notwithstanding we were daily attacked and beset, and provoked by captious disputants. The day following that, on which we were surrounded by a guard of soldiers, namely, on the 27th instant, the Imam-e-loomah, or chief moostahid of Persia, attended by mollahs, soldiers, and servants, honored us with a visit, the object of which, evidently was to try our motives, and ascertain our plans. My companions told him truly that they came to establish a school among the Armenians, and that they had no wish or design to dispute against the Mussulman religion. This great Mohammedan doctor, and the mollahs who accompanied him, endeavored to bring on a controversy; but not succeeding, they departed, apparently with a favorable impression respecting us. The Imam-e-loomah is a courteous, and appears to be an amiable man. In leaving us he assured us of his friendship and protection.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FUNDS FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

On the twentieth of June last the Treasurer of the Domestic Committee made up his report to the Board of Missions.— During the nine months succeeding, i. e., to the twentieth of March, he received \$17,960 94: and his payments for the same time, were \$18,997 96; the payments exceeding the receipts, by \$1037 02. The debts of this department, at the beginning of the present quarter, (April first,) are greater also than they were on the first of July last, by about \$3,500: so that the expenditures have exceeded the receipts in the time, above mentioned, about \$4,500. Should the same ratio, between these items, continue to the end of the fiscal year, this excess will be swelled to about \$6,000.

These are plain facts, to which we would invite the serious attention of every friend of Missions. The Domestic Committee, as the agents of the Church for this department of her Missionary operations, relying upon the Missionary spirit which is diffusing itself through the Church, and acting upon a knowledge of the wants to which they have been appointed to minister, have been, from their first organization, and still are, enlarging their operations; so that their expenditures, at the present time, are at the rate of about \$30,000 per annum. From the very nature of the trust confided to them, and the urgent importance with which it constantly presents itself, these expenditures must continue to increase. What member of the Church will fail to furnish his portion of them? Who has already failed to do it? To carry on only the present operations, the monthly receipts for Domestic Missions ought to average nearly \$2,500, while during the time above mentioned they have fallen short of \$2,000. Let every reader ask himself how much of this deficiency is attributable to him; how much of the means necessary to supply it he *might* have furnished and *may yet* furnish? Let the facts, which are here presented to his consideration, prompt him to act in accordance with the importance of the object, and the duty which rests upon him to give, of his ability, towards its accomplishment.

MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The town of Milwaukie, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, has sprung into existence, and grown up into importance almost in a single season. Several leading gentlemen of the place, have, from the first, manifested a strong desire to have the services of a clergyman, and to see the Church early established among them. Hitherto, they have appealed in vain. In two instances hopes, excited, of supplying the station, have failed. The clergyman nearest to the place, is the Rev. Mr. Hallam, of Chicago. In a letter, recently received, Mr. Hallam writes thus to the Domestic Committee:

"The zeal of our friends at Milwaukie, is truly uncommon. They have subscribed for the support of a clergyman, one thousand dollars, and have secured a room forty feet square. A gentleman, now at the east, is authorized to purchase an organ. The importance of the station, and the laudable efforts of the people, ought soon to secure the services of a Missionary." Such efforts are truly deserving of all commendation. Shall they not meet a response? Is there no clergyman, who will communicate to the Domestic Committee his willingness to go thither, and gather the scattered sheep, and break to them the bread of life? We have seen the gentleman to whom Mr. Hallam alludes; and he assures us, that a clergyman, who should be acceptable, need have no fears about his support, and will have a most ample field of usefulness open to him. There are already two thousand inhabitants in that place, two years ago, the home of a single trader!

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

As the last number was going through the press, we received the painful intelligence of the death of the Rev. John Avery, D.D., Missionary to Greensborough, and St. John's in the Prairies, Alabama. Dr. Avery was from the diocese of North Carolina, where, for many years, he held a prominent and useful station in the Church, and had resided about a year in Alabama. He was returning in the steamboat from Mobile, when his Master called him home, on the 17th of January last. "So calm and tranquil were the last moments of this excellent man, that the passenger, who occupied the berth in the same state room with him, was unconscious of his death, until he attempted to rouse him in the morning."

ATHENS.

The accounts from this Mission are highly encouraging. The schools were full, and numbers had applied, for whom there was no room. The annual examination took place on the Greek Christmas, (6th January,) when more than a thousand were delighted spectators of the interesting scene. The recent opposition, having failed to injure, seemed rather to increase the general confidence.

The Rev. H. Bryant has returned in the Robert Adams, via Smyrna, and arrived at New-York, on the 14th inst.

The Rev. Mr. Benton and family, accompanied by a promising female teacher, from the school at Athens, were to leave for Crete, early in the present year, and there was much encouragement given as to this new effort.

SYRA.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson arrived out, well, together with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, and another fellow passenger, on the 27th of December, after a short passage of forty days, from Boston. See correspondence for the state of the Mission.

PERSIA.

The Rev. H. Southgate, writes from Constantinople, 19th Dec., "The plague is now rapidly diminishing, and my health, which has been considerably impaired during its prevalence, is now quite restored."

CAPE PALMAS.

The U. S. Ship Potomac, recently arrived at Norfolk, was at the Cape, the 16th and 17th of December. The Niobe, which carried out the Rev. Dr. Savage, had not reached Africa, but was daily expected. The Potomac brought no letters from the Mission at Cape Palmas, but the most favorable accounts are given of the colony generally.

The collections for this Mission, recently made in Virginia and Maryland, amount already to more than \$3,500. Reference to the proceedings, (p. 100,) will show that the Committee design to establish a High School, at the Cape Palmas Station. In this object they have received much encouragement already.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

Have the friends of Missions fully considered how much our Missionaries abroad are cut off from the Church, we might say from the world, especially from information concerning the great enterprises of the Christian Church, and the progress of that Church itself? Have they realized how valuable to them are the publications which in this land of light we scarcely regard, and how much the frequent receipt of such tokens of remembrance must cheer them in their toils and keep alive their sympathy with the Christian world. The Foreign Committee are desirous of paying especial attention to this want of our Missionaries, this reasonable call for remembrance. Publications, both periodical and others, such as may inform our Missionaries and enliven their days of toil with tidings from any part of the Redeemer's Kingdom, are desired and will be received at the Foreign Office, 114 White street, New-York, and carefully forwarded, as opportunity may offer. If it is wished by authors or others to supply all our Foreign Mission Stations with any publication, about six copies will at present suffice.

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

It will be seen, on referring to the PROCEEDINGS, that the two Committees have directed this Missionary Periodical of the Church, to be sent, without charge, to every clergyman, having parochial cure. They have resolved thus, knowing the inconvenience that exists in ordering the work from a distance, and assured that in promoting a more extensive acquaintance with the Missionary *operations*, the Missionary *funds* of the Church will be enlarged to a far greater amount, than the expense now incurred. The clergy are requested to appoint parish agents, who will thus extend the circulation of Missionary intelligence, by procuring subscribers; or to employ such other means as may seem to them best adapted to secure this object.

The work will be sent by mail to the clergy, unless otherwise ordered; and the parish minister, will thus be in possession of all that pertains to the Missions of our Zion without delay. The postage is 36, or 60 cents per annum, according to the distance,

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions, from 15th February to 15th March, 1837.

RHODE ISLAND.

By the hands of the Rev. John A. Vaughan, Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee, received from a Friend to Missions, through the Rev. Francis Peck, of Bristol,	20 00	\$20 00
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VERMONT.

From the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, by the hands of Mr. C. J. Aldis, Acting Treasurer of the Foreign Committee, one half of his annual contribution in aid of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States,	25 00	25 00
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CONNECTICUT.

By the hands of Mr. Charles Benton, "Christmas offerings" of St. John's Church, Salisbury, \$7; and also "Christmas offering" of St. Paul's Church, Sharon, \$4; both received from the Rev. Lucius M. Purdy, for Michigan,	11 00	
From the Rev. Samuel C. Stratton, Rector of Trinity Church, Newtown, the balance of "Church offerings" in that congregation, for last year, in aid of Missions in Bishop Kemper's diocese,	5 00—	16 00

NEW-YORK.

By the hands of the Rev. William M. Carmichael, from "monthly offerings" of St George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island,	20 40	
From the Christian Benevolent Society of St. Stephen's Church, by their Treasurer, Mr. John H. Hurtin,	12 50	
From Mrs. Mary Mabbett, of Troy, by the hands of Stephen Warren, Esq., for Bishop Chase,	100 00	
From the Executors of the Estate of Phoebe Warren, of Troy, by the hands of Stephen Warren, Esq., for Bishop Chase,	100 00	
From the Young Men's Auxiliary Education and Missionary Society, agreeably to a pledge given by them for the support of a Missionary under Bishop Kemper, in Indiana and Missouri,	125 00	
From the same Society, for the Missionary among the Oneida Indians at Duck Creek, Wisconsin Territory, both by the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Townsend,	125 00—	482 90

NEW-JERSEY.

By the hands of Thomas Robins, Esq., Receiving Agent in Philadelphia, from the Female Sunday School of St. Andrew's Church, Mount Holly, the first annual payment for the education of an Indian girl at the Green Bay School, to be named ELIZABETH KEMPTON, per Catherine Clark,	30 00	
By the hands of the Right Reverend Bishop Doane, "offerings" of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, for Domestic Missions,	75	
By the same hands, received from Miss Smith, of Ross Hall, for Missions in the West,	15 00—	45 75

PENNSYLVANIA.

From a few individuals belonging to the congregation of St. James's Church, Lancaster, through the Secretary and General Agent, the Rev. Mr. Dorr,	73 00	
From the Sunday School of the same Church, by the same hands,	12 00	

By the hands of Thomas Robins, Esq., Receiving Agent, from Miss Williamina E. Smith, and Rebecca Smith, their annual subscription for 1837, for Domestic Missions, Collection in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday, 5th February, 1837, after Sermon by Rev. Mr. Dorr, received from Moses Kempton, Esq. through T. Robins, Esq. 6 00
178 80— 269 80

DELAWARE.

From Mrs. Dorcas M. Dupont, of Brandywine, received from the Rev. William C. Russell, through Thomas Robins, Esq. for general purposes, 10 00 10 00

MARYLAND.

From All Saints' Church, Frederick City, by the hands of the Rev. Mr. Dorr, 100 25
From William W. Johnson, Esq. of Princess Ann, per T. Robins, Esq. for general purposes, 9 00— 109 25

VIRGINIA.

By the hands of the Secretary and General Agent, collected in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, D. C. on Sunday morning 19th February, 1837, after Sermon by Rev. Mr. Dorr, \$154 91; of which \$36, are for the Foreign Committee, 118 91
By the same hands, collected in Christ Church, Alexandria, D. C., on Sunday afternoon, 19th February, 1837, after Sermon by Rev. Mr. Dorr, \$80 16; of which \$5, are for Foreign Committee, 75 16
From the Rev. M. P. Parks, Rector of Christ Church, Norfolk, \$111 48; to be equally divided between the two Committees, 55 74
By the hands of Thomas Robins, Esq., received from Margaret C. Peyton, of Fanquin County, for general purposes, 10 00— 259 81

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Rev. Robert B. Drane, Rector of St. James's Church, Wilmington, received from a friend, for Domestic Missions, 2 00
From the same gentleman, received from Miss M. M. De Rosset, for Domestic Missions, 1 50— 3 50

OHIO.

By the hands of Matthew Hubbard, Esq., part of the weekly "offerings" of the congregation of St. Peter's Church, Ashtabula, 13 00 13 00

MICHIGAN.

From the Ladies' Benevolent Society, of Calvary Church, Adrian, for Domestic Missions, per Mr. A. F. Dodge, 10 50
From Matthew F. Gregory, Esq. of Scio, for Domestic Missions, 2 00— 12 50

INDIANA.

The first fee of a young Lawyer, of New Albany, for Bishop Kemper's fund, 1 00 1 00

Total, \$1268 51

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following Contributions from 15th February, to 15th March.

MAINE.

By the hands of the Secretary and General Agent, anonymous, for China, Greece, and Africa, each \$10, 30 00 30 00

VERMONT.

From the Rev. John A. Hicks, Rector of Trinity Church, Rutland, from his congregation, for Greece, 5 00
General purposes, 22 00

And from the Sunday School, for Mrs. Robertson's School, Greece, -	8 00	
From Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, his annual contribution, -	25 00—	60 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By the hands of the Secretary and General Agent, from the Rev. Francis Peck, Bristol, from a friend of Missions, -	20 00	20 00
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NEW-YORK.

By the hands of W. H. Townsend, Treasurer, from the Young Men's Auxiliary Education and Missionary Society, being balance of pledge to support the first Missionary to Africa, -	150 00	
By the hands of James Swords, Esq., from Rev. Frederick Metcalf, Rector, offerings of the Sunday School of St. Mark's Church, Le Roy, Genessee County, for Greece, -	5 00	
From J. Rogers, per Rev. Alexander Frazer, -	5 00	
Monthly offerings of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I. by the Rev. W. M. Carmichael, Rector, -	5 61—	165 61

NEW-JERSEY.

From Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, "offerings" of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, for Africa, -	5 00	
Persia, -	11 00	
Collection in said Church, 4th July, for Persia, -	30 10	
Collection in Trinity Church, Woodbridge, 4th July, for Persia, -	6 37	
Offerings of St. Mark's Church, Orange County, for Foreign Missions, -	75	
Offerings of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, for do, -	3 10	
A little boy, for China, -	1 00	
Miss Smith, Ross Hall, for Africa, -	15 00	
From the Sunday School, Grace Church, Camden, through Rev. Mr. Phillips, -	5 00—	77 32

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Thomas Robins, Esq., Agent, Philadelphia, from the Church in Churchtown, Lancaster County, for Greek Mission, -	14 37	
From the Church in Morgantown, Berks' County, per Rev. Levi Bull, for Greece, -	5 00	
From the Female Society for the Promotion of Religion, of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, per Miss P. W. Thurston, Treasurer, for Greek Mission, -	50 00	
For Africa Mission, -	50 00—	119 37

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Collection in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, on Sunday morning, 19th February, after Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Dorr, \$154 91; of which is for Foreign Missions, -	36 00	
Sunday Scholars of said Church, for instruction of teachers in the School at Athens, Greece, -	45 00	
Collection in Christ Church, Alexandria, on Sunday afternoon, 19th February, after Sermon by Rev. Mr. Dorr, \$80 16; of which for Foreign Missions, -	5 00	
Sunday School of said Church, for School at Athens, Female Missionary Society of said Church, to be divided equally between the Greek and China Mission, -	30 78—	120 53

VIRGINIA.

Collections in Virginia, by the Rev. L. B. Minor, for the African Mission, -		
From two children at Bowling Green, -	2 00	
From two widows, Fredericksburgh, -	10 00	
Collection at Orange Court-house, -	50 22	
From Mrs. and Miss Gilmour, -	40 00	
From Mrs. Banks, -	1 00	
Albemarle County, viz. at Staunton, -	105 78	
Cove Church, -	16 00	
North Garden Church, -	2 25	
Walker's Church, -	62 04	

Buck Mountain Church, - - - - -	20 25
Charlottesville, - - - - -	66 50
Green Mountain Church, - - - - -	46 00
From Mr. Brown, - - - - -	5 00
From J. S. B. Wilmer, - - - - -	15 00
From Mr. Carter Harrison and family, - - - - -	7 50
From Mrs. Minor of Ridgway, - - - - -	20 00
Rockfish Church, Nelson, - - - - -	15 00
Brick Church, Fluvannah, - - - - -	13 00
From General Cocke and family, - - - - -	20 00
From Mrs. Slaughter, a poor widow, - - - - -	25
Cartersville, Cumberland, - - - - -	34 50
St. Peter's Church, Buckingham, - - - - -	36 50
From an old Negro Man, - - - - -	50
Lynchburg, - - - - -	79 00
St. Matthew's Church, Amherst, - - - - -	32 00
New Glasgow Church, - - - - -	40 00
East Russel Parish, Bedford, - - - - -	112 62
From Mrs. Alexander, - - - - -	10 00
Abbeville, Mecklenburgh, - - - - -	66 00
Antrim Parish, Halifax, - - - - -	164 00
Cumberland Parish, Lunenberg, - - - - -	60 25
St. Andrew's Parish, Brunswick, - - - - -	56 10
Bath Parish, Dinwiddie, - - - - -	16 39
Petersburg, - - - - -	113 57
From Mrs. Jane Minge, - - - - -	10 00
From Theodore Garrett, Esq. - - - - -	20 00
Christ Church, Richmond, - - - - -	106 00
Monumental Church, - - - - -	213 00
St. John's Church, - - - - -	40 00
From Mrs. Randolph, per Rev. William F. Lee, - - - - -	20 00
From several friends in Fairfax County, - - - - -	106 27
From Maria West, - - - - -	1 00
St. George's Parish, Fredericksburg, - - - - -	151 00
From L. H. Minor, - - - - -	10 00
This amount acknowledged in March Number, - - - - -	\$2016 50
Remitted by W. H. Hubbard, Esq., Receiving Agent at Richmond, - - - - -	
From E. C., by the hands of Rev. W. F. Lee, for Africa, - - - - -	5 00
From B. H. Mitchell, Mount Laurel Church, Halifax County, Africa, - - - - -	1 50
Rev. George Lemon, from a Lady of Prince William, for Greek Mission, and African Mission at Cape Palmas, half for each, - - - - -	20 00
From the Rev. R. K. Meade's congregation, at Charlottesville, - - - - -	6 25
From Rev. John Coles, Rector of Abingdon and Ware Parishes, Gloucester County, for general purposes, - - - - -	30 00
From Rev. M. P. Parks, Rector of Christ Church, Norfolk, from Mrs. Steed, for China, - - - - -	10 00
Miss Louisa Payne, for Mrs. Hill's School Greece, - - - - -	5 00
General purposes, - - - - -	40 74— 118 49

NORTH CAROLINA.

By the hands of James Swords, Esq. from the Rev. Robert B. Drane, Rector of St. James's Church, Wilmington, Miss M. M. De Rosset, - - - - -	1 50
Pupils of Miss Ryckman's School, - - - - -	1 31— 281 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Rev. Paul F. Trapier, of Charleston, collections at Monthly Missionary Lectures, in January and February, 1837, \$43 31; of which one fourth is for foreign Missions, - - - - -	10 83
By the hands of Dr. Samuel Bell, from Rev. Alexander W. Marshall, Rector of St. David's Church, Cheraw, one third of the "Church offerings" at do. - - - - -	8 70— 19 53

Total, \$733 66